In all cases the person is allowed to pick his land where he pleases, if not previously occupied. I would wish it to be well understood, that this land is among the richest lands in the world, that it is nowhere surpassed in productiveness, and in all kinds of grain nowhere has its equal. The climate of Oregon is nowhere equalled for its wealthfulness; and as health is one of the greatest inducements in going to any country, I would wish to be fully understood, when I say, emphatically, that there is not a region of country on the North American continent, not excepting New England, so widely famed for its health, so healthy as Oregon. Aside from this, and the productiveness of its soil, it is nowhere surpassed for its water power, nowhere equalled for the goodness of its water, or for the quality of its lumber, or for the fish that swim in its streams, or the game in its orests and prairies, or for the uniformity of its climate. Beside this, we have mines of coal, of iron, of marble, of granite, of salt, and probably nines of gold. We are so located, also, that any man living in Oregon may mount his horse, and in a very few days, without a dollar's expense on the way, visit the various mines in California, work as long as he pleases, and by the same conveyance return at his pleasure. In Oregon you will find ready employment at from five to fifteen

Beef, 15 to 20 cents per pound; pork, 16 to 20 cents per pound; butter, \$1 per pound; cheese, 624, cents per pound; wheat, \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel; oats, \$3 per bushel; eggs, 50 to 75 cents per dozen; lard, 40 cents per pound; and lumber, \$50 to \$60 per thousand. This is a country where you can raise stock to

er for them, or feeding them, or housing them, for the entire year. For your oxen you can get \$150 per poke, for your American horses from \$150 to \$250 or \$300, for good cows \$50, and ther stock in proportion, and these prices are likely to continue. There is comparatively no end to the money, and all a man needs to make it is industry, and to lay it up, conomy. Here, too, you will find good schools, and the people There is comparatively no alive to education, good churches, denominations, and preachers, and the people moral and intelli-gent, and anxious to hear. Our mail routes have en established, and our mails are regularly carried. The Howland & Aspinwall line of steamers extends to Portland, in Oregon, and there is a regular semi-monthly mail between that city and other parts of the Territory and New York side this, we have a line of river steamers plying between Astoria and Oregon city, and Oregon city and Cascade city and intermediate ports; and two steamers, whose machinery has long on the way, will soon be placed on the Wilamette river above Oregon city, running up that beautiful valley from 100 to 150 miles. Here you see all things are ready and waiting for the coming emigrant. I have no hesitancy in saying, upon my responsibility as the suppresentations. hat Territory, that such inducements never were offered before to emigrants, since the organization that, to any industrious and economical man, fiv that country, with the inducements actually offered there, are worth as much in point of property as twenty years east of the Rocky Mountains. The only question, then, which remains to be considered, is, "How can you get

There are three ways to get to Oregon; one round Cape Horn—time, six months from New York; another across the Isthmus by steamboat— time, forty to forty-five days from New York; and the third across by the over-land route-time, from the Missouri river, from two and a half to five months, according to the nature of your teams and your expedition on the way.

The expense round the Horn will be from \$200 to \$300 for each grown person, and boarded, with smaller prices for children, depending on age. By this route you can get any amount of freight carried you please.

By the Isthmus route, there are two rates of are. First fare, from New York to Chagres, 100; across the Isthmus, from \$30 to \$50; and from Panama to Portland, Oregon, \$400, and found-making a total, say, \$550. Second fare, from New York to Chagres \$50; across the 1sthmus, as before; and from Panama to Portland, \$200 and found-making a sum total of \$300. By this route you can purchase the Howland & Aspinwall's line through tickets to Portland, Oregon. and have the guaranty of that responsible firm against any delay by the way. As many luqui- Hall, lately fitted up so as to accommodate several ries have been made of me about those delays on the Isthmus to persons having through tickets, I will take this occasion to say, that if you purchase your through tickets of Howland & Aspinwali's line, you will meet with no detention whatever. You may rely upon what I tell you. All persons going to Oregon by the Isthmus route should go by this line, if they do not wish to be detained at San Francisco, as this is the only company hav-

By the overland route, every person should be at one of the following points on the Missouri river: Independence or St. Joseph in Missouri, or Kanesville in Iowa, ready to leave just as quick as the grass is sufficient to drive on, which is the case from the first of April to the first of He will choose a team of oxen, mules, or horses or, if without a family, he may pack through by riding one horse or mule, and packing his provisions, &c., on one or two more. This is the quickest mode; mule or horse teams, with light oads, the next in point of expedition; exen the

Persons from Ohio, Michigan, or Wisconsin, and at all points west of these States, usually start with their teams from home. Those far-ther east or south first find their way into some State west of those named, as Illinois, Missouri, or lows, and there purchase their teams. Any one who pleases can go to Independence, St. Joseph, to Kanesville, by way of the Missouri river, and then go back into the interior, and purchase their teams. Each man should buy from three to five yokes of oxen for each wagon, according to their load, lay in provisions a plenty to of a contingency, and start with as light load as possible, losing no time, either Sundays or week drys, unless it is absolutely necessary. ful not to whip or fret your teams, and you will have no trouble. The route is a healthy one, and I wish all to know and understand that emigrants on the Oregon trail meet with none of those disasters for want of water and grass which have been so destructive on the California emigrants. I have driven a team over the route, and this I know. Keep in small companies of not exceeding twenty wagons, and always remember to avoid sharpers towards the last end of your journey, who will meet you with all manner of stories, for the purpose of buying your cattle, horses, and property, for a song. Treat them with the contempt they deserve. The cost of getting to the place of rendezvous will depend on the distance from the place of starting. From this place let

Suppose you pay \$50 a yoke for your oxen, a high price along the frontier. Five yokes would cost you \$250. A wagon, well rigged, \$75; a good American mare, \$15; and two cows, \$25 both-making the sum total \$425. sions would be, 200 pounds of flour and 100 pounds of bacen to every person. Then there would be coffee, tea, sugar, spices, dried fruit, lard, honey, a small quantity of Indian meal, some hard bread, rice, beans, salt, and a small stock of medicines, enough of each kind to last you through. Your cows would furnish you with your provisions and via-iclas to cost \$100, which, added to the former sum, would make \$525. After you start, you will rarely have an occasion and still more rarely a chance, to spend a dollar, With prudence, you will be very likely to get through with all the stock you start with. But way, which we will suppose to be one yoke of exen, and then let us reckon up after you are through, without saying anything of the magnificent farm you are forthwith possessed of four yoke of exen will be worth at least \$400, your wagon \$100, your American mare \$150, and your cows \$100. These prices are low estimates upon the whole. The amount is \$750; but you have paid out but \$525-so that you have made \$225 by the journey. This may be taken as a fair illustration for all.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, presented you the case fairly and without exaggeration. What do you think of it? I took my own family to the country in 1847, and by the overland route. I have never regretted it; and were I back here with my funily, and know what I now know, I would neither slumber nor sleep till I had determined to go, nor would I slacken my exertions till I had reached there. The inducements are unprecedented and the advantages certain. The country is an inviting one, in point of locality, health, fertility, richness, and location. Her prairies and public domain, free of charge to the settler, invite you; her overflowing coffers are running over for your reception; and her wide fields urge you to enterprise. You can come among us and enjoy life and health, to an unprecedented degree; you can make fortunes for yourselves and your posterity after you; and when you have finished your course, you will leave your children in a land that flows with milk and honey, in a land of education and morals, of industry and enterprise, and in the garden of the Pacific, where, looking | People of Ohio.

her own property, one half of the land granted out on her placid waters, they inhale her breezes, In all cases the person is allowed to pick his land learn to measure the extent of their improvements and enterprises by the vastness of that mighty ocean.

I here have to request, as I most earnestly do. all papers throughout the United States to do Oregon and her people the especial favor to publish this circular, and I also solicit all persons who feel an interest in that country to request their favorite paper to do so. And for this act of generosity on the part of the conductors of the press, and on the part of those who request it to be done, I herewith return, for myself and for that hardy and roble people I represent, our sincere

Very truly, your fellow-citizen,
Samuel R. Thurston,
Delegate from Oregon.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 19, 1850.

TO THOSE ONLY WHO ARE CONCERNED-A MISAPPREHENSION.

Some of our friends seem to think that we have dollars per day, according to your trade, corresponding wages by the month or year; and for all reduced our terms to \$1.75 for old subscribers, you can raise you will get, to quote from the price current in the Oregon Spectator of Septemand \$150 for new, and a few say that this is not misapprehension. To keep up our circulation, we allow agents twenty-five cents for renewing subscribers, and to extend it, we allow them fifty cents for every new subscriber. This is the usage of publishers generally; the presumption being that subscribers, when once obtained, will be apt any amount without ever cutting any hay or fod- to renew of their own accord, or that it will cost less trouble to renew them than it did to procure

Sometimes agents, for the sake of promoting the interests of the paper, generously allow subscribers the benefit of their own commission-in other words, allow a deduction of the fifty cents to which they are entitled, on the subscription of a new subscriber, and the twenty-five cents to which they are entitled on the renewal of an old one. Of course they cannot allow more than they are entitled to claim. Our subscribers will see at once, from this statement, that we deal equally

Again, we place them on the same level, when we tell them that each old subscriber renewing. and sending us two new names, shall have the

three copies for \$5. As many of our friends were anxious to make up clubs of new subspribers, we have announced that five copics will be sent to new subscribers for \$8, and ten copies for \$15. Of course, those

sunscribers to cheained, will come work -ral rule, next year, and if they want to obtain the paper at a lower rate than \$2, each one can cheapn his own copy by sending us new subscribers, and claiming the commission. But should we furnish subscribers who have been taking the paper, at the same rates for clubs, which we offer for the sake of obtaining new subscribers, what special inducement could we present for the increase of our circulation? We must retain the privilege of allowing some premium for new subscribers. Of course, there are exceptional cases, which come under no general rule, and which can be provided for only as they arise.

We hope our friends will recollect, that it is easy to cheapen newspapers so much as, either to break them down, or prevent their publishers from making that outlay upon them which is desirable, for the purpose of completely satisfying all the wants of their patrons. We expend very liberally for contributions, and should much regret to be deprived of the means of doing so-as it would not only damage us, but impair the effi- with each other, but both have united to prevent | That the cause of the Union should prevail in ciency of the paper.

JENNY LIND IN WASHINGTON.

Jenny Lind made her first appearance in thousand persons, was crowded with a bril iant assemblage, and among the distinguished personages present we observed the President of the eral Scott, and Henry Clay. We searcely know how to speak of the per-

formances of the evening; for, should we attempt ing a through line. Their office is 54 South | to express all we felt while listening to the performer, our readers would suspect us of having lost our wits. She has been styled a miracle of the embodiment of all melody-not the "viewless," but the visible 'spirit" of all levely sounds. On appearing for the first time, there was a beautiful trepidation in her manner, a tender depthe involuntary exclamation, God bless you! She was all grace; she seemed to float upon the air; every motion was music; and there was a world of varying expression in her winning face. this route, in the end, will be but small, as the | The powers of her voice transcend all description; as she sang, our whole system vibrated responsively to her notes, as if it had been converted into a musical instrument. We have heard many delightful singers, but none before that perfectly satisfied us. There was always something in their performances that bore the mark of imperfection, some note that could not be mastered, or something beyond their performance, which we longed to hear executed. But, Jenny Lind left no want of our musical nature unsupast him through, and have some to spare in case | plied-she seemed to compass all possibilities of melody, and, next to the exhilaration produced by her wonderful harmonies, our feeling was that

of complete satisfaction. But, we beg pardon of our readers for language which must be regarded as extravagant by those who have never heard her. Let them overlook our enthusiasm this time, and we promise not to offend again, unless we should be tempted again to speak of this lovely stranger.

RELATIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO SLAVERY.

We copy from the proceedings of the Senate of Ohio on the 11th instant, as reported in the Daily Ohio Statesman, the resolutions of Mr. Sutliff:

" Mr. Sutliff offered for adoption the following were laid on the table to be printed : " Resolved, That the Constitution of the United

States established a General Government of limited powers, and expressly reserved all powers not thereby delegated, to the States and the Peo-" Resolved. That among the powers delegated to the General Government by the Constitution, that

of logislating upon the subject of fugrices from service is not to be found; while that of depriving any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, is expressly denied. "Resolved, That, in the judgment of this General Assembly, the act of Congress in relation to ugitives from service, approved September 18, 1850, is unconstitutional, not merely for the want of power in Congress to legislate on the subject, but

because the provisions of the act are, in several

important particulars, repugnant to the express

provisions of the Constitution.
"Resolved, That it is the duty of the several courts of this State to allow the writ of habers corpus to all persons applying for the same, in con-formity with the laws of this State, and to conform in all respects, in subsequent proceedings, to the provisions of the same.

" Resolved. That while the Constitution of the United States confers on Congress no power to interfere with the internal legislation of the several States, and consequently no power to act within State limits on the subject of slavery, it does require that Congress, wherever, beyond the limits of any State, it has exclusive legislative power, shall provide efficient securities for the personal liberty of every person unconvicted of

" Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to repeal all its acts by which any person is deprived of liberty without due process of law, and espe-cially all acts by which any person is held in slavery in any place subject to exclusive national

Mr. Sutliff is the Senator from Geauga an Trumbull. In his political relations he is a radical Democrat-prominent, able, and influential, in the ranks of the Free Democracy. The resolutions are carefully drawn, temperate in language, and well timed. They express, no doubt, some suitable moment, to show his reasons in sup- "taken in," and consequently must take the back might not exist. South Carolna might assert the the settled convictions of a large majority of the

ONE THING AT A T

Nothing is more unfair legislation. To make the succ to which there can be no r depend upon another not so fa trably received to make the popularity of one measure the means of forcing an unpopular cne; to mix up subjects having no necessary connection, so as to compel jurious in consequences.

Congress. Sound principle demands, therefore, be prevented from obtaining Homesteads, so that there could not be found fools enough to decrease and modification of the tariff, which they | that we see in the Republic. know are opposed by a majority, evince a determination to prevent any action in relation to the the same principle, become law, and our Eastern treating the former fairly. They are under a former, unless they can extort votes in favor of States will be relieved of a surplus landless poputhe latter. In other words, they will defeat a lation, the laboring masses will be benefited, the great measure of policy, pronounced right and settlement of the public lands be encouraged, the expedient by the majority of the American Peo. value of the lands of the "old soldiers" be inple, by the majority in Congress, and by their creased, the growth of new States be stimulated, other policy, which is adverse to the views of the | with the Pacific. majority of the People and their Representatives, amendments, legitimate and having no relation to a majority in the House favorable to it. the success of any other measure. In this way it can be perfected and passed, if a majority of Congress be in favor of it; and certainly the will of

the majority ought to prevail. Let the Tariff be acted upon in the same wayexclusively upon its own merits-so that every member may give his vote conscientiously, for or against, without temptation to barter his principles on other questions. If a majority should appear in favor of change, no tricks of Legislation should be attempted to thwart its will. If a majority should appear against it, the minority ought gracefully to mit at, and, not monitout a netty spite by endeavoring to defeat other important measures, which their judgments sanction, because they have lost the one which was their special favorite. We have no patience with that small pattern of a legislator who, insensible to the great interests of his whole country, destitute of any sound Principle in legislation, speaks and votes under the domination of some petty prejudice or class interest. A member has the right to win support to the peculiar interests he represents, by appeals to the reason, generosity, patriotism, and enlightened self-interest of his fellow-members; but, these failing, he discredits the dignity of his position, he violates his duty as an American Representative, he wars against the interests of his country, should he then attempt, by wanton opposition to defeat legislation on other subjects, or by faction, trickery, or bargains, implying a sacrifice of conscientious convictions, to extort what he could not obtain by fair and

honorable means. Not only have the Tariff men and the River tion to enter into a profitless, ill-natured struggle est sympathies. do what they regard respectively as the best thing, Disunion. Forthwith, old party distinctions or State law. first, let them unite in doing the next best thing. Persistence in a foolish strife for precedence People, no matter how important they may deem to the South of the Union, would be so palpable. their Representatives give them low postage, be- faith we rested.

THE HOMESTEAD.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson of Tennessee offered in the House on Tuesday, proposing to make the Homestead bill the special order for Monday, the 16th instant, brought out a record of yeas and nays which we omitted to publish sterday. This bill provides for giving to every head of a family, who is a citizen of the United States, one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain. Mr. Johnson moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce his resotution, and the yeas and nays were called on the motion with the following result, by which the House refused to suspend, two-thirds not voting

YEAS-Messrs Albertson, Alexander, Allen Anderson, Ashmun, Bingham, Bowlin, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, E. Carrington Cabell, Joseph Cable, Joseph P. Caldwell, Campbell, Chandler, Cleveland, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Conger, Corwin, Crowell, Danner, Dickey, Disney, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, Durkee, Ewing, Featherston, Fitch, Gentry, Giddings, Gilbert, Gott, Gould, Green, Hall, Halloway, Hampton, Harlan, Isbam G. Harris, T.L. Harris, Hay, Haynon, Hilliard, Howe, Hubbard, Hunter, Inge, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Julian, Lefiler, Job Mann, Marshall, Mat-teson, McDouald, McLanshan, R. M. McLane, McMullen, Moore, Morris, Newell, Ogle, Olds. Peck, Phoenix, Potter, Reed, Richardson, Risley, Robbins, Rockwell, Root, Sackett, Savage, Schenck, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Sprague, F P. Stanton, Thaddens Stevens, Sweetser, Taylor Thomas, Tuck, Underhill, Venable, Waldo, Watkins, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Williams, Wright, and Young-95.

Navs-Messrs. Alston, Ashe, Avereit, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bocock, Bokee, Booth, Bullard, Burt, Butler, G. A. Caldwell, Cartter, Casey, Clarke, Clingman, Colcock, Cole, Daniel, Deberry, Dimmick, Dixon, Edmundson, Elliot, N. Evans Fowler, Freedley, Gerry, Grinnell, Haralson, Sampson W. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Hoagland, Holladay, Holmes, Houston, Joseph W. Jackson, Kaufman, Kerr, George G. King James G. King, John A. King, H. Mann, Mc Dowell, Meade, Morrison, Morse, Morton, Nelson, Orr, Otis, Outlaw, Penslee, Powell, Putnam, Reynolds, Ross, Rumsey, Sawtelle, Seddon Shepperd, R. H. Stanton, Jacob Thompson urman, Vinton, Wallace, Wellborn, and Wildrick-71.

Whatever else this vote may indicate, it indicates clearly enough that the Whigs were determined not to be outrun in the race of popularityif popularity is to be attained by the surrender o the public lands. One effect of the law will be to destroy any advantages that might have been expected by our old soldiers from the Bounty Land law of the last session. No head of a family would pay the soldier anything for his warrant or his land, if he could get his one hundred and sixty acres for nothing. Popularity-hunters, perhaps, will find that the Homestead law has two sides to it; but we beg to be understood as reserving our judgment in the premises until the bill shall un-dergo some discussion or consideration in the House. The auspices under which it is urged are such as to induce us to fear that it cannot be n very good law .- Washington Republic.

The fact that so many representatives without respect to party voted to suspend the rules, shows that public opinion is beginning to set in favor of Land Reform.

We are glad to see our Free Soil friends gene-Landless should go together.

pose he was aiming at popularity?

acres for nothing." Very likely : but what then? approved by a majority, and in favor of an in- lars! This is statesmanlike, of a piece with much cetiously heads, "Highly Important from Texas,"

Let the bill of Mr. Johnson, or one embracing nary own judgments, unless they can force through an- and the way made easy for railroad connection

We hope Mr. Johnson will persist in his purbut which they believe to be of importance. The pose to secure an early consideration of his bill. bare presentation of the case clearly shows the It is a measure in the support of which all parties viciousness and impropriety of their course. Let and all sections may unite. The strong vote in the River and Harbor Improvements bill be con. favor of suspending the rules for the purpose sidered alone-upon its own merits-open to of bringing it speedily before Congress implies

For the National Era. BLINDNESS.

BY MISS PHEER CARRY

Silestly, strangely, darkness And the hands of no earthly morning Fir thee shall open the day.

Yet we know that sunshine is falling Over ther all the while. For a pleasant sunshine is ever In the light of thy beautiful smile

And enough for thy one affliction

Shall this recompense atone That, though thou shalt walk in blindness For human love shrinks from thee

As then near'st the shadowy land,

Ther angels, invisible, softly, Stall come to take thy hand And heir arms shall be round about thee Til thy feet through the door have trod, Stanling dark at the end of the pathway That leads from the world to God.

The leads where an over-payment Shall come for thy night of ills. With the light of that beautiful morning That breaks o'er eternity's hills.

UNION IN THE SOUTH

Union st the South, means opposition to Seession and adherence to the Constitution. Union at the North, means opposition to the Wilmot Provise and adherence to the so-called Compromise of the last session. With the latter we have and Harbor Improvement men shown a disposi- no fellowship, but the former commands our warm-

Bill though unabnaxious to either class. What States to call State Conventions of the People. would be forgotten, the People would be divided into Union and Anti-Union parties, a general or under, the Constitution. That instrument has the improvements of our Rivers and Harbors, or as to insure an overwhelming popular majority changes in the Tariff, will never complain should against all achemes of disorganization. In this

pired, never to be resuscitated.

admission of California as a free State. Califorissues his proclamation for a Convention of the of secession. It is a revolutionary, not a constitu-People of Georgia, and Governor Quitman calls tional right. A government that should authoran extra session of the Mississippi Legislature to | ize violence against itself, would be a felo de se. determine the mode and measure of redress. Our thusiastic ardor for Secession kindled no sympathetic flame. The People went to work to calculate the value of the Union; parties took the ple, found in the same Declaration of Independ-Rights and Union," and the upshot of the strug- or revolution laid down: gle was, the total prostration of the Secessionists. The Macon Journal of the 29th contains returns from the various counties in the State, which ple who were frightened by the terrible demonstrations of the Georgia Legislature, may now

And Mississippi-her chivalrous Legislature seconded the motion of Governor Quitmanmaking haste slowly. They censured Gen. Foote, and then passed resolutions calling a Convention of the People to determine the mode and measure of redress for the grievous wrongs inflicted upor Mississippi by the admission of a free State into the Union. With singular method in their madness, however, and willing to allow Judge Sharkey and the General plenty of time to bring about the same result that has taken place in Georgia, they fixed the time of meeting one year ahead-somewhere about the middle of next November ! They knew when they did this, that one year from this, scarcely a county in their State would return a

Disunion member of the Convention. Texas furnishes another striking illustration | that followed, received the sympathics of the naof the hollowness of this cry of Disunion in the South. A little while ago she was bristling with bayonets, if some of the newspapers were to be believed. "All or None"-" Down with Federal separation. What long train of abuses and usurpa-Usurpation"-was the battle cry. Governor Bell, tions on the part of the Federal Government can another specimen of the warlike tribe, called an they point to? What has it done to oppress extra session, and recommended raising troops to them, or impair any of their rights? They have resist the encroachments of the United States. Clay was in trepidation. Cass mourned over the portents of coming war and bloodshed. The speculators in Texas bonds were shocked at the want of patriotism manifested by stubborn Federal Government has committed abuses, they members of Congress who opposed a grant of ten rally sustaining it. Free Soil and Land for the millions to Texas, at the fearful hazard of war usurpation, they are the usurpers; if it has with that formidable State. The Legislature of As to the auspices under which the measure is Texas met—the telegraph duly chronicled warintroduced, we see nothing objectionable. Mr. like speeches, and bills for raising a Texan army Johnson is not a Whig; nor is he a Free Soil to march against the United States troops in New man; but he is a very faithful, industrious rep. Mexico-nerrous men in Congress began to rescutative, and is generally found on the side of shake-Pearce's Boundary bill with its ten millions to the martial State went through the Sen-The Republic should be careful how it imputes ate-the House gladly received it, and would adunworthy motives to those who favor this meas- mit of no amendment-but enough stubborn mem ure. Has it forgotten that Mr. Webster, the bers held out to defeat it twice, Mr. Representaimpersonation of Conservatism, introduced a res- tive Howard of Texas voting against it, too-the olution in the Senate the last session, embodying last time by mistake. Then came the disclosure.

up that of Free Lands. Does the Republic suption in order-it was taken up, passed, Mr. How- whose external and internal arrangements would editions, and received the sanction of the It. One effect of the law, it says, "will be to de- and voting for the bill at the last, and—a few days be seriously disturbed, if not essentially destroy any advantages that might have been ex- after, came a telegraphic despatch announcing the ranged by such an anomaly, might be deemed by pected by our old soldiers from the Bounty Land adjournment of the Texas Legislature, without the Congress of the Union utterly unadvisable. Bill of the last session. No head of a family having heard of the result in Congress, or having The attempt of Great Britain to take possession would pay the soldier anything for his warrant or raised any troops at all-at all! Transparent of Cuba would probably be resisted by the whole his land if he could get his one hundred and sixty humbuggery! And yet Mr. Fillmore and Mr. power of our Government, on the ground that Webster thought it a reality. A few were sim- such a measure would endanger our vital inter-Let the soldier take possession of his own land, ple enough to keep up the cry of danger. They ests. The attempt of South Carolina to found a the assent of members to some things, which they and become a producer, instead of putting himdisapprove, for the sake of securing some things self in the jaws of land-sharks. As it is, one which cared so much for principle and so little up our revenue system, interfering with our inthey approve, is vicious in principle, and most inof the great objections to that Bounty Land for money—would accept a proposition to buy ternal communications, and affording a foothold Law is, that the millions of acres it gives will fall out her claim for ten millions! The proposition for foreign aggressions upon our Union, might be into the hands of speculators, who will do a glo- was submitted to the People, who, seeming to think deemed ample cause for using the whole power tendency to this kind of legislation. A reasonable rious business in shaving the "old soldiers." But, it rather farcical that they should be called upon of the Government to suppress it. South Carobill for river and harbor improvements, if disen- suppose this evil prevented, the hundreds of to say formally whether they would accept ten lin must see that, should she resolve on secession taugled from every other measure, would be sure thousands of industrious landless men in the United millions for what they had no right to, scarcely or independence, no matter what her opinions or to command a large majority in both branches of States, who are toiling for a subsistence, are to turned out to the polls, understanding well enough claims, the question for the United States to conthat it should be considered and acted upon by the few thousand soldiers who exploded gunpow- cline such an offer; and the conclusion of the of a foreign nation within what are now our itself. But, certain members, in favor of river der in Mexico, may convert their hundred and whole matter is summed up in the following teleand harbor improvements, which they know are sixty acres of land into one or two hundred dol- graphic despatch, which one of the reporters fa- and well being. as if the news were unexpected and extraordi-

> " NEW ORLEANS, December 4. "By an arrival here, we have late advices from

The Legislature of that State assembled on the 18th ultimo. The proposition of accepting or not Pearce's Boundary bill was brought before it, and the bill was accepted by both branches, there being only one dissenting voice in the Senate, and five in the House"

Who does not tremble at thought of the gulf of ruin which, under the guidance of Messrs. Clay, Cass, and Webster, the country has miraculously escaped !

To be serious-we look upon the leading measures of the last session as conceived in iniquity and carried by fraud. The threat of a Dissolution of the Union was meaningless, and should succeeded, and no Fugitive law been passed, there would have been no more serious excitement at the South than there is now; and far less excitement at the North. As the case stands, the "Northern majority" struck its colors, passed under the yoke, and for the term of this Congress, at least, is a servant for tribute to the minority, which, by an adroit combination of audacity and cunning, has, as usual, obtained the control for the time of every Department of the Government

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION-ITS EXERCISE-

Resolutions have been introduced into the Le gistature of North Caronna, Mite. igit of secession. Why not assert the right of revolution? No government, constitutional or despotic, contemplates its own subversion, and provides for it. The Constitution of the United States established a form of government which was to go into operation, whenever nine States agreed to its ratification, and be binding upon them. Thirteen States ratified it, and became bound by it; and since then, eighteen more have ratified it, and become bound by it.

This Constitution is the supreme law of the States: "This Constitution, and the laws of the Union, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby. anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The obligation assumed by each State, on admission into the Union, is plain and positive. It stands solemnly pledged to regard the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as supreme. So long as it remains in the Union this prompt attention to Postage Reform—the most the South does not surprise us. We never ex- obligation cannot be thrown off. If the constipopular, unexceptionable measure which can en- pected anything else. A year ago, in some specu- tutionality of a law be denied, there is a constigage the attention of Congress. Failing in getting lations on the subject, we predicted that should tutional tribunal for deciding the question; and up their favorite measures, just when they de- Disunion be seriously attempted, the first thing its decision is authoritative. The chief Execusired, they would not tolerate the Cheap Postage done would be for the Legislatures of the several tive is bound to enforce it; in other words, to see ly contains the whole of Goldsmith's Deserted cents uniform rate might not endanger the establishment. that the laws be executed, whatever may be the sense is there in such conduct? If they cannot submitting to them the question of Union or form of opposition-whether that of Lynch law But, has a State no right to secede? Not by,

will prevent any useful legislation at all. The discussion would follow, and the vital importance made provision for its peaceful amendment, not its violent subversion. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses of Congress shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose amendments; or whenever The Nashville Convention was held, while a convention to propose amendments; and, in eithe great questions springing out of the claims ther case, the amendments, when ratified by the of Slavery were before Congress. It was a Legislatures, or the State Conventions of threea lean, spectral assemblage. It lifted its skeleton fourths of the several States, shall become a part finger in warning, and adjourned to meet on a of the Constitution. But no provision is made for day certain, under the impression, of course, that releasing a State from its obligations in the Union, Congress would mind its p's and q's. But with or its connection with the Union. On what prinextraordinary recklessness, that body did what it ciple, then, can it secede? The principle on was commanded not to do, and left undone what which the American Colonies separated themit was commanded to do. The lean assemblage selves from Great Britain, viz: that, whenever again met, but this time more consumptive than any form of government becomes destructive of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, "it is the right of the People to alter or abolish it, Meantime, the Legislatures of Georgia and and to institute a new government, laying its Mississippi had rashly committed their respective | foundations on such principles, and organizing its States to extreme measures in the event of the powers in such forms as to them shall seem most

likely to effect their safety and happiness." That is the principle on which rests the right

The question comes up-do these Southern faith kept us comfortable. Governor Towns' en- Legislatures which deem it proper now to affirm this revolutionary right, propose seriously to exercise it? We commend to them another princinames respectively of "State Rights," and "State ence, in which we find the principle of secession

"Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all show majorities for Union in all the counties but experience hath shown that mankind are more six, and 167 Union delegates to 9 Disunion! Peo- disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpacions, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future scourity." So awful is the right of revolution, such destruction of life and the substantial interests of Society always attends its use, that our fathers felt the impossibility of justifying their resort to it, in the sight of God or man, unless they could show "a long train of abuses and usurpations pursuing invariably the same object; and evincing a design to reduce them under absolute despot-

The authors of the Declaration of Independence made out their case to the satisfaction of mankind; and in the contest for independence tions of the world. When slaveholders can present a similar exhibition of grievances, it will be time enough for them to threaten revolution and enjoyed, since the foundation of the Government, so far, more than their share of its responsible offices, and they have for the most part determined its course of policy. This is undeniable. If the are responsible for them; if it has been guilty of evinced a design to reduce the South "under absolute despotism," they are chargeable with itbecause in this very Government they have always exerted a controlling influence.

Another question belongs to this subject. We

can easily understand why, should all of the Southern States unite in the project of separating from the existing Union and organizing a Southern Confederacy, the Federal Government might feel indisposed or unable to resort to forcible measures against them. But suppose a single State, South all interested in their subjects. Carolina for example, attempt to exercise the some suitable moment, to show his reasons in support of it? It was somewhat remarkable that just as he abandoned the cause of Free Soil, he took as he cause of the cause of Free Soil, he took as he cause of the cause of Free Soil, he took as he cause of the cause of Free Soil, he took as he cause of the cause of the

LITERARY NOTICES.

SCOTT'S FOREIGN REPUBLICATIONS.

We call attention to the advertisement of the republication by Leonard Scott & Co., of the English Quarterlies, and Blackwood's Magazine. Not a word need be said to our readers of the great value of these works. Some of the best intellects of the age are employed upon them, and every man who has the means should supply himself with one or more of them. Taylor & Maury are the agents for Washington, D. C.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. October, 1850. An excellent number. It contains a compre-

hensive review of the changes of the English language since its formation; a hopeful view of the institutions and prospects of the United States, founded upon Lyell's and Mackay's late have been defied. Had General Taylor's policy Travels in this country; some political, and several critical articles of peculiar interest. THE NORTH BRITISH. November, 1850. There is a great deal of vigorous, spirited wri-

ting in this number. Carlyle's genius comes under review, by one who is evidently a wholesale admirer. The critic, we think, is rather blind to his miserable heresies of doctrine, and his eccentricities of style. Leigh Hunt's Autobiography is noticed very favorably, a little more so than truth warrants. The articles on the Philosophy of Language, the Reformed Church of France, and the Agricultural Crisis, are instructive and valuable

AND WOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. November, 1850. Blackwood speaks well of the genius of the uthor of Alton Locke, but is justly severe on everal improbabilities and crudities in the work Pisisastratus continues his Novel on the Varieties of English Life. Beside these, we have the Rise, Power, and Politics of Russia," "Hours a Spain," " Modern State Trials," " Anna Hammer," " the Revenue of the Income Tax." KNICKERBOCKER. December, 1850. New York: Samue

Hueston & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

The table of contents of this original Monthly or December, presents the following: Wit and Humor; Birth Day Stanzas; Comparative Physology; Lines to the Girl of our Choice; Ingleside Reminiscences; A Picture Sketch; Commencement of Columbia College; the Altar; Nature and the Church : the Lakes of New York : What Love is not: Tribute to the Dead: Epithala: mium; Musings by the Hearth; Better Moments; Literary Notices; Editor's Table, which

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY. December, 1850. For sale by Taylor & Maury.

There is no end to the enterprise of the Harthe publishers announce their intention to con- trembling, until, with the whole burden of franktinue to present occasionally some of the masterpieces of classical English, illustrated in a style coffers a net balance of eleven hundred thousand of unequalled elegance and beauty. The sub- dollars-and now, we have another faint-hearted scribers to the work will in this way secure, at a recommendation that the postage he reduced to low price, a select library, not only of current

LATTELL'S LIVING AGE. Boston: E. Littell & Co. For sale by the Book Stores.

Littell keeps on the even tenor of his way, evin cing a uniform judgment and tact in the compilation of his sterling periodical, which justly entitle it to the character of "the Living Age." See advertisement in another column

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, 1851. Boston: Charles C Little & James Brown. For sale by Franck Taylor.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy f this most useful of all annuals. No man with a series of the American Almanac in his possession can be ignorant of the growth and resources of this Union, and its several States. The statistics presented relate to every great interest, are carefully compiled, and arranged in the most convenient and intelligible tables. So far as we have examined it this year, it is equal to its predecessors in fulness and accuracy. The Astronomical Department is under the direction of Professor Peirce. The work also contains several scientific papers of real value-such as the articles on Animal Electricity, Meteorology, &c.

AMERICAN EDUCATION: ITS PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS By Edward D. Mansfield. New York: A. S. Barnes &

Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. Mr. Mansfield is the author of several works useful, though not brilliant. He has a practical intellect, guided by Christian principles, and his aim seems always to be to do good. The present work, he says, is suggestive of principles, and not intended to point out studies; and he takes a just and broad view of the elements of an American

RETCHES OF THE REPORMS AND REPORMERS OF GREAT

York : Baker & Scribner. These Sketches originally appeared in the Na ional Era, and won for the author a wide reputa tion. He showed himself familiar with the course and philosophy of Reform in Great Britain, and delineated with spirit and truthfulness the characters of its principal Reformers. The Sketches were extensively read, everywhere admired, and at the instance of the author's friends, collected and printed in a volume, which received high commendation on both sides of the Atlantic. We are glad to see a second and revised edition of a work which will prove a valuable addition to any library. For sale as above.

FRANCE. New York: William Holdreige

This very agreeable work is attributed to the Hon. John A. Dix, the accomplished Senator from New York who filled the place now occupied by Governor Seward. In 1843 he spent a winter in Madeira and a summer in Spain and France, and this volume embodies the results of his observations during his travels. Mr. Dix is a man of fine intellectual power, many scholarly accomplishments, and excellent principles; and the work he has given us will be read with profit and pleasure. For sale as above.

W Greens. Part I. History. New York: D. Appleton

MEZZOPANTI'S SYSTEM OF LEARNING LANGUAGES Applied to the study of French. Second French Reader. By J. Roemer. Published as above. KEY TO GAND'S OLLENDORFF'S GRAMMAR. Published as

These are a portion of the admirable series of school books in process of publication by the Appletons. Neatly and strongly bound, and well printed, and judiclouely gotten up, we have no hesitation in commending them to the notice of

The general idea of the Second French Reader

versity.

VOL. IV.

For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

THE LUTTRELLA: or, The Two Marriages. By Folkestons

Williams, author of Shakspeare and his Friends. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franch Taylor This is number 149 of the Harpers' Select Library of Novels. We have not had time to look

into it, but we have had to say in favor of that Library, that it is generally under the supervision of a sound judgment. EXTRAORDINARY RECOMMENDATION OF THE

P. M. GENERAL - ADVANCING BACKWARDS. The report of the Postmaster General is a ousiness-like document, and deserves commendation in many respects-but not in all. An enlightened correspondent calls our attention to a recommendation in the report which had escaped our notice. It is as follows:

"I recommend that the inland letter postage be reduced to three cents the single letter, when pre-paid, and be fixed at the uniform rate of five cents. when not prepaid; and, also, that the Postmaster General be required to reduce this prepaid rate to two cents the single later, whenever it shall be ascertained that the revenues of the Department, after the reductions now recommended, shall have exceeded its expenditures by more than five per cent. for two consecutive fiscal years." In recommending a reduction on letters to Cal-

ifornia and Oregon, he also advises that the post-

age be charged on the single letter. Now, what

does all this mean? We were under the impres-

sion that, if there were any well settled principle

of postage reform, it was, that letters should be charged by weight, and not by the piece. This was one of the grand features of the reform in England. In this country, charging by the piece was found to be troublesome, uncertain, incompatible with the confidence of private correspondence, admitting of great abuses. When charging by weight was substituted, the whole country was satisfied, and since then, not a dissenting voice has been uttered. The subject has been considered so completely settled, that nobody has dreamed of the necessity of discussing it. And yet, we find the Postmaster General, without assigning any reasons, without intimating the slightest dissatisfaction with the present mode of charging, without pretending that it is not the safest, the most convenient, the best in every respect, recommend. ing that letters be charged by the piece, instead of by the weight! This is advancing backwards with a supresence if the secondary titles be adopted, the use of envelopes, now so important as a guard to private correspondence, and especially to money-letters, must be discontinued, for it will subject the letters to double postage. Every clerk will be obliged to examine into a letter so far as he can manage without breaking the wafer, to see whether it be a single one. A mere note, not weighing a quarter of an ounce. must pay as much postage as a huge thick folio,

Where has Mr. Hall been living? We thought he was a New Yorker; people of that ilk are not apt to be so far behind the times, or to take the lead in a retrograde march.

What is the use of haggling any longer about

the necessary reform? Our own experience, and

weighing an ounce or more.

that of England, bear witness to the fact, that two cents letter postage on half an ounce or under, for all distances, will defray all legitimate charges for conveyance and distribution. The Department was full of apprehension when the rates were reduced from 25 and 1216 to 10 and 5 cents. that the Treasury would have to be taxed to make up the deficiency; and when its apprehensions were proved to be groundless, it ventured with ing saddled upon it, the Department has in its three cents on single letters-a half step in advance, a whole step backwards! O, Common Sense, when shall thy mantle fall upon our Exec

utive officers! We do hope that Congress will put an end to all this trifling.

Give us substantial and final reform. The People have decided in favor of 2 cents uniform rate, for half an ounce, all distances. Give us that, and no half way measure; and to put the working of it beyond a peradventure, relieve the People's correspondence of the burden of the Franking Privilege, and make an appropriation out of the Treasury to pay the correspondence of Congress, as well as that of the Departments. Let every tub stand on its own bottom." Two cents a half ounce will amply pay for the Peo ple's correspondence all distances. If it be necessary to pay for the correspondence of Congress and the Departments, pay for it as you pay for their services-out of the Treasury.

INDIANA CONVENTION.

"The Indiana Convention have adopted a sec tion that half the State Senators shall be chosen for four years, and half for two-the Representatives to be chosen for two years; and another tha

commencing on the 5th of January next." One effect of these biennial sessions of the State Legislatures, while the sessions of Congress are ecoming more and more protracted, will be, to sink the importance of the former, and, by con trast, magnify that of the latter.

MARYLAND CONVENTION.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has resolved to take a recess from Wednesday the 18th instant, to the 31st. The committees to which the most important subjects were referred have not yet reported, nor are they expected to report until after the re-assembling of the Con-wention. The Annapolis Republican says that it is satisfied, from indications already afforded, that the subject of representation will form not only the most exciting topic of debate, but prove the most perplexing and difficult matter of adjustment likely to occupy the attention of the Convention

GEORGIA CONVENTION.

This Convention, which was called to determine the mode and measure of redress for the terribly oppressive aggressions on the rights of the South by Corgress, at the last session, met at Milledge ville on the 10th. A committee of thirty to pre pare business was appointed on the 11th. On the 12th, a motion to refer certain resolutions contain ing quotations from Mr. Toombs' former speeches and the Southern resolutions, was rejected; and on the 13th, Mr. Jenkins, from the Committee of thirty, reported the following, which is to be the Slaveholding platform, during the next Presi

"That we hold the American Union secon in importance only to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate. Past associations, our present position, and future prospects, will bind us to it as long as it continues the safeguard by those rights and principles.

"That in this spirit Georgis has maturely considered the action of Congress, embrucing a se-

"That in this spirit Georgia has maturely considered the action of Congress, embracing a series of measures—the admission of California into the Union; the organization of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico; the establishment of the boundary between the latter State and Texas; the suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; the extradition of fugitive slaves, and the connection with them of the reception of a proposition to exclude slavery in Mexican territories, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia—and whilst it does not wholly approve, it will abide by them, as a permanent adjustment of the sectional controversy.

"Georgia, in the judgment of this Convention, will and ought to resist, as a last resort, the disruption of every tie which binds her to the Union, upon the passage of any act of Congress abolish upon the passage of any act of Congress abolish-ing slavery in places within the slaveholding States, the crection of forts, magazine, amenals,